

August 2022

Any hope that softer inflation and slower growth data would cause the Fed to pivot from its hiking schedule quickly evaporated in August. Chairman Powell reiterated the Fed's hawkish stance and its commitment to bring down inflation above most other factors at the Jackson Hole Economic Symposium late in the month. He went so far as to indicate that some 'pain' might be required to accomplish its goals, suggesting that the Fed's efforts could come at the expense of growth and employment. The Fed and many other central banks' reaffirmed commitments to stifling inflation, even at the expense of growth, sent shivers through risk asset markets. In a not-so-quiet August, stocks and bonds fell as yields rose and volatility was heightened.

Economic data continued to show that growth was slowing, although some indicators were better than expected. In the U.S., employment remained a strong suit of the economy yet the pace of both job and wage growth increases has leveled off. Flash composite PMIs demonstrated that activity waned, and recessions risks were still elevated. After an extensive period of strength following the pandemic, the housing market meaningfully slowed. Near-6% 30-year fixed-rate mortgages have contributed to falling new and existing home sales and lower prices. Within Europe, the war in Ukraine showed few signs of ending with continued ramifications across local economies. Perhaps most notable, Russian gas exports to Europe were extensively cut back or halted pushing prices to new highs and leading to even greater challenges approaching the winter months. Higher commodity and energy prices are already weighing on European sentiment and economic activity as evidenced by indicators and currency weakness.

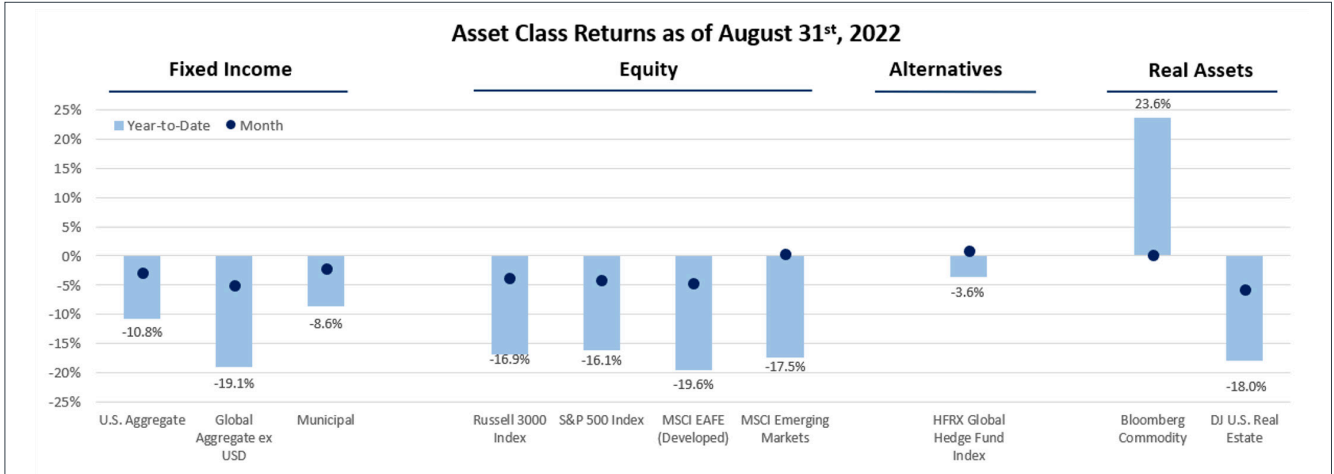
Inflation is finally showing signs of peaking, as U.S. CPI fell to 8.5% in July, from an over 40-year high in June (9.1%). While a potential peak in inflation is encouraging, core inflation continues to be well above the Fed's target levels paving the way for another sizeable rate increase at the September policy meeting. At the time of this writing, the CME futures market was predicting that another 75-basis point rate increase was more likely than not. Hawkish actions of the Fed have led to U.S. dollar strength, which is now at its highest level relative to a basket of other major world currencies in approximately 20 years.

Maybe a welcome surprise to domestic vacationers in Europe, a stronger dollar has a variety of global economic implications and can contribute to greater currency instability – especially in emerging markets.

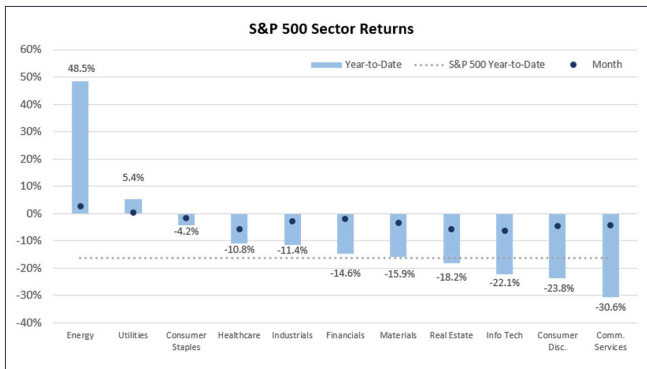
Global equity markets gave back a sizeable portion of the gains realized in July. Developed international stocks suffered the largest losses, although U.S. equities weren't much ahead. Emerging market equities fared better – bolstered by Chinese stocks. Within the U.S. market, earnings expectations declined which contributed to broad-based losses. According to FactSet, nine of the eleven S&P 500 sectors experienced declining earnings expectations for the third quarter of 2022 which also dragged down full-year earnings estimates. Only the energy and utilities sectors generated a positive result while IT and consumer discretionary securities added to already sizeable year-to-date losses. Growth shares fell more than value stocks, a trend that has been persistent throughout the year.

Fixed income markets also declined – doing little to buffer losses from elsewhere in the portfolio. Rates rose meaningfully across the curve, especially at the short end. At nearly 3.5%, the 2-year Treasury yield is now at its highest level in roughly 15 years. Rising rates dragged down the performance of any duration-sensitive exposure. Credit also underperformed, as spreads widened along with higher rates. Municipals declined but outperformed Treasuries, supported by favorable supply/demand dynamics. While it's been a challenging period to be a fixed income investor, higher yields should contribute to stronger performance going forward and offer a greater buffer against duration-oriented losses. Additionally, allocations to alternative asset classes have offered diversification relative to public markets and often helped to protect a subset of the portfolio.

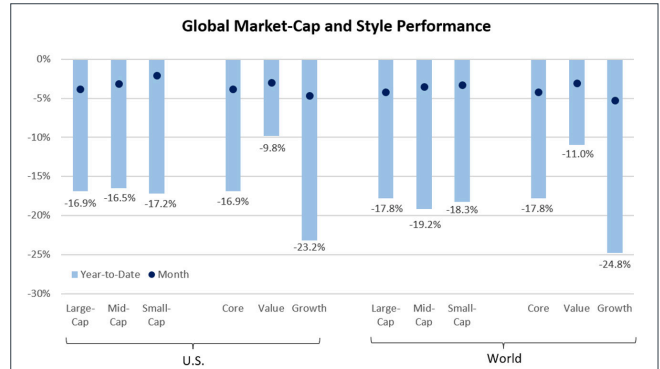
Coming out of the summer months, uncertainty remains elevated both in the world and across markets. Risk assets may have gotten overly optimistic in July, but August served as a reset to align valuations with tighter fiscal conditions paired with slower growth. It's easy to get discouraged by negative performance in the short-term but on the positive end, central bank actions and naturally slower growth appear to be aiding in the fight against inflation. Paired with more reasonable valuations, markets might be better positioned for more compelling longer-term, forward returns. That said, volatility is likely to stay elevated in the near term and it's crucial that investment allocations are properly aligned with long-term goals and risk targets.



Morningstar & Hedge Fund Research, Inc.; Bond indices from Bloomberg Barclays



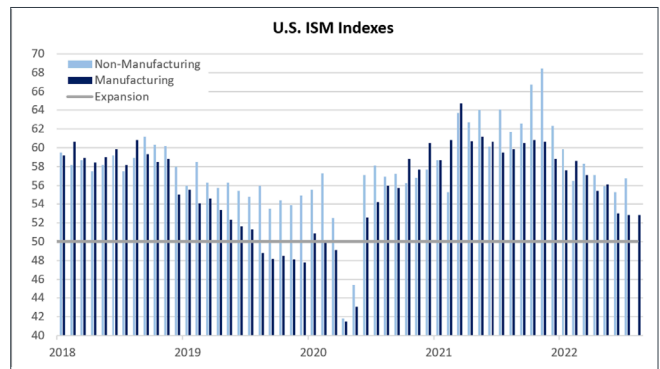
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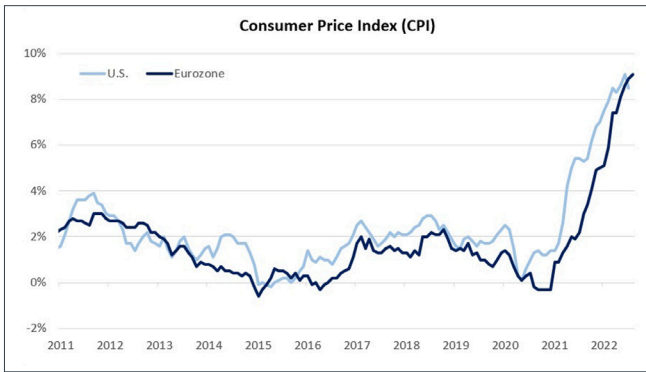
Bloomberg; U.S. indices from Russell and World indices from MSCI



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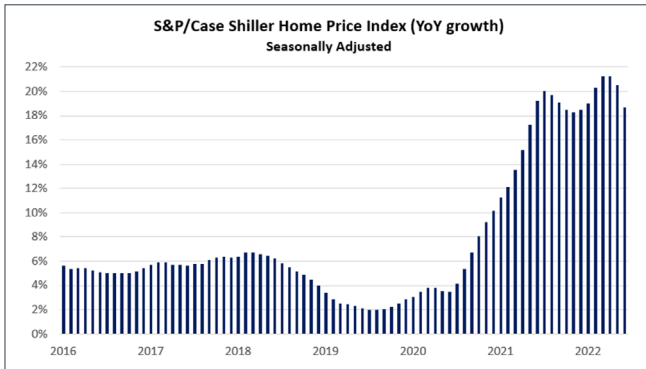
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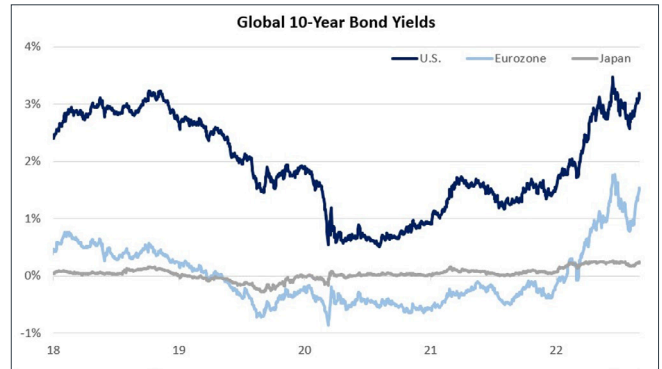
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics



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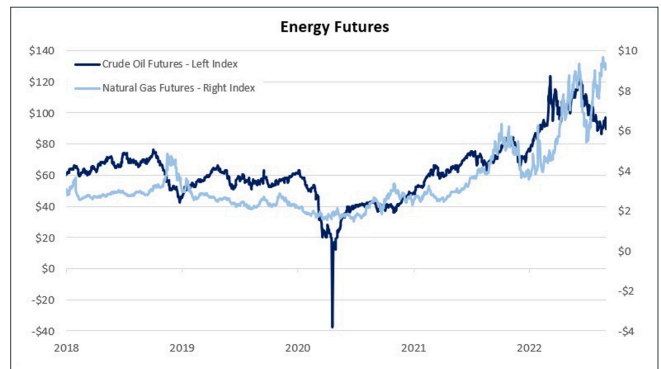
S&P/Case Shiller



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